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1939 July 17, 1914

refrigerator shall be properly drained and cared for, and shall be tightly closed, except during such intervals as are necessary for the introduction or removal of milk or ice, and they shall be kept only in such locations and under such conditions as shall be approved by the inspector of milk.

- Reg. 48. All cans, bottles, or other vessels of any sort used in the sale, delivery, or distribution of milk shall be cleansed and sterilized before they are again used for the same purpose, and all wagons used in the conveyance of milk for sale or distribution shall be kept in a cleanly condition and free from offensive odors. No person shall use a milk vessel as a container for any other substance than milk.
- Reg. 49. No person, by himself or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, firm or corporation shall, in the city of Quincy, sell, exchange, or deliver or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, any milk, skimmed milk, or cream which contains more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, or which has a temperature higher than 50° F.

Reg. 65. No person or corporation shall sell or offer, expose or keep for sale in any shop, store, or other place, milk or cream, unless the same is sold or offered, exposed, or kept for sale in tightly closed or capped bottles or receptacles. Nothing contained herein shall prevent the sale of milk or cream from cans, crocks, coolers, or other receptacles in restaurants, hotels, barrooms, or at soda fountains when milk or cream is to be consumed on the premises by guests or patrons ordering the same. Whoever violates any provision of any kind of this regulation shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 or more than \$100 for each offense.

Stables, Construction and Care—Manure, Care and Disposal. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 28, 1913.)

- Reg. 50. No person shall hereafter erect, occupy or use for a stable any building in the city of Quincy unless licensed by the board of health, and in such case only to the extent so licensed.
- Reg. 51. The stable shall be erected and completed in all its appointments according to plans and specifications submitted to and accepted by the board of health subject to the stable rules.
- Reg. 52. The erection of all the stables for which a permit is granted shall begin within 90 days from date said permit is granted, otherwise the permit becomes null and void.
- Reg. 53. All manure shall be kept in a suitable pit or receptacle made for the purpose, properly covered and ventilated by a shaft 12 inches square, inside dimensions, the said shaft to extend at least 2 feet above the roof; the manure pit or receptacle not to contain more than two cords of manure at one time. The accumulation and storage of manure outside of such pit or receptacle is prohibited.
- Reg. 54. The under floor of the stable shall be constructed of seven-eighths inch thick board, this is to be covered with two thicknesses of tarred paper carried up six inches on sides and front of stalls, the same to be mopped over with hot pitch tar and over this to be a floor of 2-inch thick plank.
- Reg. 55. Drainage.—There shall be an iron or concrete gutter behind the stalls or cattle platform for the urine, the said gutter to be connected by properly trapped drain to public sewer unless otherwise permitted by the board of health.
- Reg. 56. Ventilation and lighting.—Slat work ventilator on roof, at least 3 feet square. One thousand cubic feet of air space for each animal.
- Reg. 57. No stable for which a permit is granted shall be occupied until all the conditions are complied with and reported upon by an officer of the board of health.
- Reg. 58. Whosoever occupies a building as a stable without first obtaining a permit from the board of health shall be liable to a fine of \$5 for each day that such occupancy continues.

July 17, 1914 1940

Reg. 59. No building now or hereafter used as a stable shall be enlarged or moved nor shall alterations be made without a special permit from the board of health.

Reg. 60. A permit granted by the board of health may be revoked whenever in the opinion of the board the public health demands its revocation; the permit is only for the person named therein, is not transferable, and does not follow the real estate, and terminates whenever the person to whom it is granted ceases to occupy the building as a stable.

Factories—Sanitary Regulation—Medical and Surgical Chests. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 28, 1913.)

REG. 61. In compliance with chapter 164 of the acts of 1907 the following list of medical and surgical appliances for the use of all factories where machinery is used for any manufacturing purpose is hereby required; the same to be contained in a suitable case kept for that purpose:

- 2 triangular bandages.
- 12 gauze bandages 2 inches wide.
- 6 gauze bandages 3 inches wide.
- 6 cotton bandages 2 inches wide.
- 6 packages sterile gauze each to contain 1 yard.
- 1 package iodoform gauze.
- 6 packages absorbent cotton each to contain 4 ounces.
- 1 spool "Z. O." adhesive plaster 1 inch wide.
- 1 jar carbolized petrolatum.
- 1 ounce bottle creoline or other antiseptic solution.
- 1 bottle antiseptic tablets.
- 1 bottle hydrogen peroxide.
- 1 bottle liquid soap.
- 1 bottle aromatic spirits ammonia.
- 1 pair of scissors.
- 1 pair forceps.
- 1 tourniquet.
- 12 safety pins.

Reg. 62. In accordance with section 2, of chapter 503, of the acts of 1907, that "All factories and workshops shall be well lighted, well ventilated, and kept clean. Suitable receptacles for expectoration shall be provided in all factories and workshops by the proprietors thereof, the same to be of such form and construction and of such number as shall be satisfactory to the board of health of the city or town in which the factory or workshop is situated." A cuspidor of enameled iron or steel, 10 inches across the top with perpendicular sides and removable top, will be satisfactory to the board of health. There should be at least one such cuspidor for every 5 or less males and one for every 20 or less females, under ordinary condition. This number should be increased whenever it is found necessary for the convenience of the operatives. The cuspidor should contain an inch of water while in use, be cleaned every day with hot water, and the contents flushed into a sewer if possible, otherwise upon ground fully exposed to sunshine.

Flies-Prevention of Breeding-Foodstuffs. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 28, 1913.)

Reg. 63. The presence of flies near or upon foodstuffs which may be eaten without thorough cooking, shall be considered dangerous to the public health and is hereby deemed a nuisance. Ordered that such foodstuffs be forfeited and destroyed by the inspector of food and provisions or the inspector of milk. All manure piles or other places where flies are found to be breeding shall be immediately covered with kerosene or other substance which will prevent their breeding therein.